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Washington LABOR MARKET

JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security

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In cooperation with the
Employment and Training
Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

September 1989

Highlights

Employment Hits Its Seasonal Stride

Washington's economy proceeded to expand strongly in August at a time when the resource-based industries and services sectors typically move toward their seasonal peaks. Settlement of the six-week old grocery clerk strike, in addition, brought 8,000 back to work in retail trade. The result boosted nonfarm employment sharply over the month and widened the year-to-year job growth to the largest spread since December 1987.

Statewide unemployment, meanwhile, dropped by half a percentage point to 5.3 percent - the lowest for the year to date and the lowest for August in 20 years. As the employment pace locally has continued to mount, the difference between Washington's and the national unemployment rates has steadily narrowed. Rather than a half a percentage point above the U.S. average a year ago, the state was within two-tenths of the national rate of 5.1 percent in the latest month.

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Moreover, the state-to-national employment comparisons proceed to build. Through the first half of 1989, Washington ranked the second highest of any state in the nation in terms of the annual rate of increase in nonfarm employment.

RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE

	Aug 1989 (prelim.)	July 1989 (revised)	Aug 1988
Resident Civilian Labor Force	2,422,800	2,433,800	2,321,800
Employment	2,293,300	2,293,400	2,183,500
Unemployment	129,500	140,400	138,300
Unemployment Rate	5.3%	5.8%	6.0%
National Unemployment Rate	5.1%	5.3%	5.4%

Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.
Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Statistics data

LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

Both the labor force and total employment ran counter to the nonfarm wage and salary pattern in August. This is normal for the state of Washington. Basically, this represents timing on major crops affecting the level of farm input. Completion of more labor intensive asparagus and berry production is supplanted in August by seasonal heightening in vegetable and fruit tree harvests. The net impact dropped total employment fractionally over the month. On a seasonally adjusted basis, however, total employment actually *increased* by 15,000. A similar pattern can be expected in September.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Total nonagricultural employment heightened by a strong 16,300 workers between July and August. Half of that increase resulted from return to work of striking grocery clerks in the greater Puget Sound area. But the remainder was broadly spread throughout both the

manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors of the economy. Last year's increase was on the order of 9,200.

Seasonal vs Cyclical

Significant fluctuations over the month occurred principally in the seasonal industries. Food processing increased by 3,400 as vegetable and fruit tree harvests mounted. Construction also moved toward its seasonal peak adding 3,000 to push employment in the industry to 102,100 - the highest level for August in ten years. With most summer-time maintenance work completed at area schools, public education employment dropped 7,300 to its nadir for the year. Opening of the fall term will reverse the pattern in September.

Cyclical trends were also operating in August. While the major shipyards for the most part have held their own, the pleasure boat industry is a different story. Big-ticket consumer durables are bearing the brunt of the national slowdown. And luxury yacht sales certainly fall in this category. As a consequence, boatbuilding has scaled back payrolls by nearly 1,000 since January (400 in August alone) after nearly doubling employment over the past three years.

Back-to-School + Tourists = Dollars

Excluding the post-strike addition in retailing, August trade employment mirrored a very typical month-to-month trend. Most of the increase in wholesale trade reflected beginning shipment of this year's processed farm harvest. More importantly, local retailing shows no visible signs of any consumer letup. As a result, payrolls in retail trade continued to expand sharply over the month owing to a combination of back-to-school buying and peak tourist traffic. Sales growth at Seattle-area chain stores is ranked among the highest on the west coast this year. And Washington's tourist volume is running an estimated 5 percent higher than a year ago.

All Those People Need a Place to Stay

The boom in construction touched all segments of the industry in August. Statewide payrolls advanced by 3,000 split evenly between housing, nonresidential building, and heavy construction. With regard to housing, market value of existing homes in the Seattle area has climbed between 25 and 40 percent over the past 12 months, and new starts evidenced by permit were up 10 percent statewide through July. Further fueling the housing pressure, multifamily vacancies in the greater

Puget Sound area have now plunged to the lowest in nearly a decade at 3.8 percent in September. Clearly, this is not the end of the housing boom.

Summer Services Strong Despite Strike

Striking nurses held down the August growth in services payrolls. But this was more than offset by expansion of business and recreation services. Both of the latter were keyed to summer seasonal activity: an influx of workers to meet vacation needs boosted jobs at temporary employment agencies, and summer fairs and events pushed up employment at area amusement parks and recreational facilities.

Notch Yet Another Record

Manufacturing heightened by 4,400 in August to an all-time high of 367,400 workers. Fully three-quarters of the month-to-month increase centered in food processing and 20 percent in aerospace. Recent additions in the aerospace sector have slowed from an average 1,300 a month pace of the first half to roughly 900 in both July and August. The cumulative increase for the first eight months, however, exceeds by 1,000 the total for all of 1988. Boeing orders through mid-October climbed to a record 788 aircraft for $42 billion and the backlog heightened to 1,640 aircraft - the equivalent of four years' production.

Aftermath of the Big Push

In contast, forest products is currently not providing even seasonal thrust to the economy. Employment in lumber and wood products has been basically flat since June at a time normal seasonal pattern would indicate a 1,300-worker increase. The result has essentially removed the 700-worker year-over-year employment margin which existed in the first half if adjustment is made in August for year ago strikes.

Part of the explanation rests with market anticipation of lengthy supply constraints coming out of the spotted owl controversy which pushed logging activity up artificially in the first half. In addition, moderate weather conditions and lack of significant forest fires this year kept the woods open throughout the summer months. Inventories have built up and export demand has temporarily weakened.

Trade and Services Maintain Their Margins

Over the year gains continue heaviest in trade (up 26,600) and services (up 25,200). The margin, moreover, has not changed appreciably since the begin-

ning of the year. Grocery stores, thanks to expansion of both facilities and product line, account for 30 percent of the twelve month employment expansion in retail trade. In services, it has been the business and health sectors specifically which have led the growth, making up 50% of the August-to-August increase.

Goods-Producing Leads the Nation

Manufacturing, on the other hand, has progressively widened its year-to-year employment margin from 18,200 and 19,300 in the first and second quarters, respectively to 24,200 in August. Close to 80 percent of that quickened pace represents faster hiring in aerospace. Nonetheless, the general momentum of Washington's basic goods-producing sector stands in stark contrast to weakness nationally and drives the economy currently along a broader than national front.

AREA TRENDS

Apples Await

Virtually all areas in the state witnessed lower unemployment between July and August as general business conditions mounted seasonally. The principal exceptions were the Wenatchee and Okanogan areas where an end to the cherry harvest and apple thinning drove the jobless rates up roughly two and a half percentage points to 11.3 percent and 12.1 percent, respectively. Rates will drop back dramatically in both areas as the apple harvest gets underway in September and October.

Tri-Cities Urban vs Tri-Cities Rural

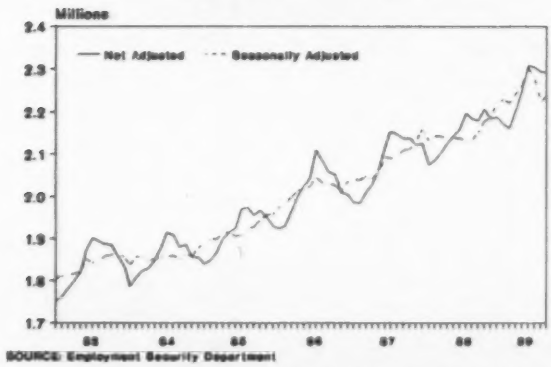
Among the metropolitan areas, only the Tri-Cities MSA held joblessness constant over the month. Each of the others dropped almost uniformly by half a percentage point. Seattle-Everett narrowed to 4.1 percent; Tacoma and Spokane to roughly 5.5 percent. But even within the Tri-Cities, Benton County followed the general urban pattern; the more agriculturally oriented Franklin County alone heightened from 9.6 percent to 10.9 percent.

Lumber Area Unchanged

Less dramatic was the July- to- August pattern in the timber dependent counties. Jobless rates for these areas were basically unchanged at an average 7.6 percent. Grays Harbor and Pacific counties matched their July unemployment rates of 9.3 percent and 8.7 percent,

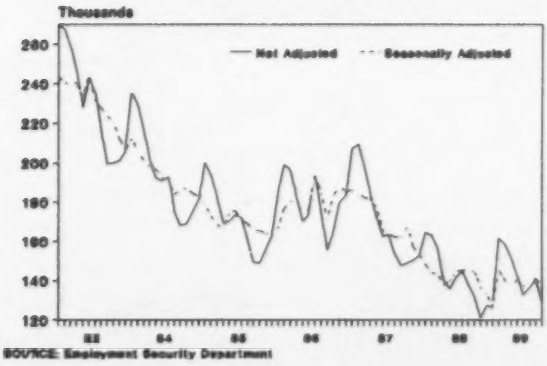
respectively. And Skamania remained at the high end of the jobless range with 11.5 percent.

STATE TOTAL RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT
JAN 1983 - AUG 1989



SOURCE: Employment Security Department

STATE TOTAL RESIDENT UNEMPLOYMENT
JAN 1983 - AUG 1989



SOURCE: Employment Security Department

INDUSTRY NOTES

More Yet to Come

A one-year truce has been hammered out in the battle which has pitted environmentalists against timber operators and threatened to close logging operations throughout the Pacific Northwest. Under a House-Senate conference committee bill, timber sales on U.S. Forest Service lands for 1989-1990 will be set at 7.7 billion board feet. Federal court injunctions which had tied up an estimated 1.8 billion board feet will be set aside. But environmentalists will help select 700 million board feet of that forest area for preservation. Speedy court action is required on environmental suits, and the Forest Service is directed to minimize sales that would

break up old-growth forests with no logging in areas designated as spotted owl habitat. The fact that both sides voiced some disappointment probably suggests a reasonable stop-gap compromise.

And on Another Front

In another battle of wills, Boeing and the Machinists union are faring off against each other in what has become the first strike against the aerospace giant in 12 years. Some 43,000 workers, representing 40 percent of Boeing's Puget Sound area workforce, walked off the job on October 4. At issue are general wage increases, mandatory overtime, promotion and appraisal systems, and benefit provisions. Boeing's tight delivery schedule is at risk should the strike drag on for any length of time. The last strike in 1977 lasted 45 days.

Good Around the Spill

Despite the oil spill which shut down fishing in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska, this year's salmon catch in the 49th state broke an all-time record. Alaska fishermen, many of which are Washington based, landed an estimated 151 million salmon in 1989 - far above the pre-season forcast of 127 million and higher than the previous catch record of 147 million in 1985. Value was off due to lower average prices. But some partial offset came from payments by Exxon for damages and cleanup. Loss claims by Seattle area fishermen against Exxon through the end of August totalled $5.5 million.

NATIONAL INDICATORS

Landing? . . . What Landing?

Just when a "soft landing" scenario seemed the logical pattern for the national economy, most of the statistics for the second quarter were revised upward. Some were changed only in degree; others actually changed direction. The net result was an increase of nearly 50 percent in the rate of growth of the second quarter's Gross National Product from 1.7 percent to 2.5 percent. Most of the revision centered in considerably higher spending by individuals than earlier estimated. Inflation was inched down a tenth of a percentage point to 5.1 percent. Hence the reading on the economy through the first half is a moderate but respectable gr th rate with inflation remaining intact.

The Future is a Definite Maybe

As a sign that the nation's expansion will likely continue into 1990, the index of leading indicators climbed 0.3 percent in August. This was the best showing since April and the second monthly increase in a row for the government's primary economic forecasting gauge. Five of the indicators moved up: six moved down. The see-saw action for the month and the fact that the index has dropped as many times as it has risen in 1989 gives further credence to the outlook for only very constrained growth through the balance of this year.

Interplay of Prices and Productivity

On the price front, the ascent of commodity prices has stopped. Continued weakness in industrial production is now exerting downward pressure on the closely-watched producer and consumer price indexes, creating an environment of relative price stability. Wholesale prices dropped for the third consecutive month in August - the first such string of declines since 1986. Although overall producer prices *rose* by 4.2 percent in the twelve months ending August, they *declined* by better than 3.5 percent in June-to-August. Likewise, overall consumer prices dipped from 4.6 percent in the year ending August to 1.6 percent over the past three months.

As a further offset, productivity gains are mounting and unit labor costs are being held in check. The Labor Department boosted its estimate of nonfarm productivity in the second quarter from an annual rate of 0.3 percent to 0.7 percent. The first quarter, in contrast, witnessed a *decline* of 1.3 percent. Even more encouraging, output per worker in manufacturing rose in the latest quarter by a very healthy 2.9 percent. With wage adjustments in the 5.5 percent range and a chunk of this offset by productivity gains, unit labor costs are rising only slowly. Second quarter unit labor costs climbed at an annual rate of 4.9 percent, down from 6.2 percent in the first three months.

Capital Gains

Signaling optimism on the economy, business has repeatedly boosted its plans for new plant and equipment spending in 1989. The August survey by the Commerce Department indicated a 7.7 percent real increase over 1988, up one percentage point from last spring and two percentage points over the survey coming into 1989. If realized, capital spending this year would hit a new record of $464 billion. Significantly, despite the slow-

down in goods production nationally, manufacturers have essentially doubled their planned capital outlays over the past three months to 6.1 percent.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1982-1984=100)

	INDEXES			PERCENT CHANGE FROM	
	Aug 89	July 89	Aug 88	July 89	Aug 88
U.S. AVG	124.6	124.4	119.0	0.2%	4.7%
	Jan-June 1989	July-Dec 1988	Jan-June 1988	2nd Half 1988	1st Half 1988
SEATTLE†	116.7	113.8	111.9	2.5%	4.3%

†The index for Seattle reflects prices in King, Pierce and Snohomish Counties

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK [1]

(In Thousands)

Not Seasonally Adjusted	Aug 1989 (Prel)	July 1989 (Rev)	Aug 1988 (Rev)	July 1988 (Rev)	Numeric Change: July 1989 to Aug 1989	Numeric Change: Aug 1988 to Aug 1989
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY	2,046.0	2,029.7	1945.0	1935.8	16.3	101.0
MANUFACTURING	367.4	363.0	343.2	338.6	4.4	24.2
Durable Goods	262.9	261.9	242.5	241.3	1.0	20.4
Lumber & Wood Products	43.6	43.5	41.1[3]	41.4[3]	0.1	2.5
Furniture & Fixtures	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.1
Stone, Clay & Glass	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	0.0	0.1
Primary Metals	13.5	13.4	13.0[3]	12.8[3]	0.1	0.5
Aluminum	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.9	0.0	0.2
Fabricated Metals	11.6	11.6	11.3	11.0	0.0	0.3
Machinery	34.2	34.0	31.8	31.5	0.2	2.4
Machinery (Except Electric)	19.7	19.6	18.2	18.0	0.1	1.5
Electrical Equipment	14.5	14.4	13.6	13.5	0.1	0.9
Transportation Equipment	129.9	129.4	116.3	115.7	0.5	13.6
Aerospace	115.4	114.5	101.2	100.7	0.9	14.2
Other Transportation Equipment	14.5	14.9	15.1	15.0	-0.4	-0.6
Instruments & Related	12.0	11.9	11.6	11.6	0.1	0.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.3	0.0	0.5
Nondurable Goods	104.5	101.1	100.7	97.3	3.4	3.8
Food & Kindred Products	37.7	34.3	35.5	32.0	3.4	2.2
Canned & Preserved Foods	15.8	12.7	14.3	11.1	3.1	1.5
Apparel & Allied Products	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	17.7	17.9	17.5	17.6	-0.2	0.2
Printing & Publishing	22.1	22.0	21.6	21.5	0.1	0.5
Chemicals & Allied Products	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.4	0.1	0.2
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	10.3	10.3	9.6	9.5	0.0	0.7
MINING & QUARRYING	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	0.1	0.2
CONSTRUCTION	115.6	112.6	104.9	101.6[3]	3.0	10.7
TRANS., COMMS. & UTILITIES	108.5	108.1	103.8	103.0	0.4	4.7
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	510.8	499.0[3]	484.2	480.8	11.8	26.6
Wholesale Trade	122.7	122.1	117.5	116.8	0.6	5.2
Retail Trade	388.1	376.9[3]	366.7	364.0	11.2	21.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	116.4	116.0	111.4	111.1	0.4	5.0
SERVICES	473.9[3]	473.6	448.7	446.9	0.3	25.2
Health Services	139.1[3]	140.3	134.4	134.4	-1.2	4.7
GOVERNMENT	349.8	353.9	345.4	350.4	-4.1	4.4
Federal	74.2	74.0	73.0	73.2	0.2	1.2
State & Local	275.6	279.9	272.4	277.2	-4.3	3.2
Education	123.9	131.2	123.0	128.7	-7.3	0.9
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES)	1.3	8.0	2.5	2.4	-6.7	-1.2

[1]Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- time and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

[2]Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

[3]Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

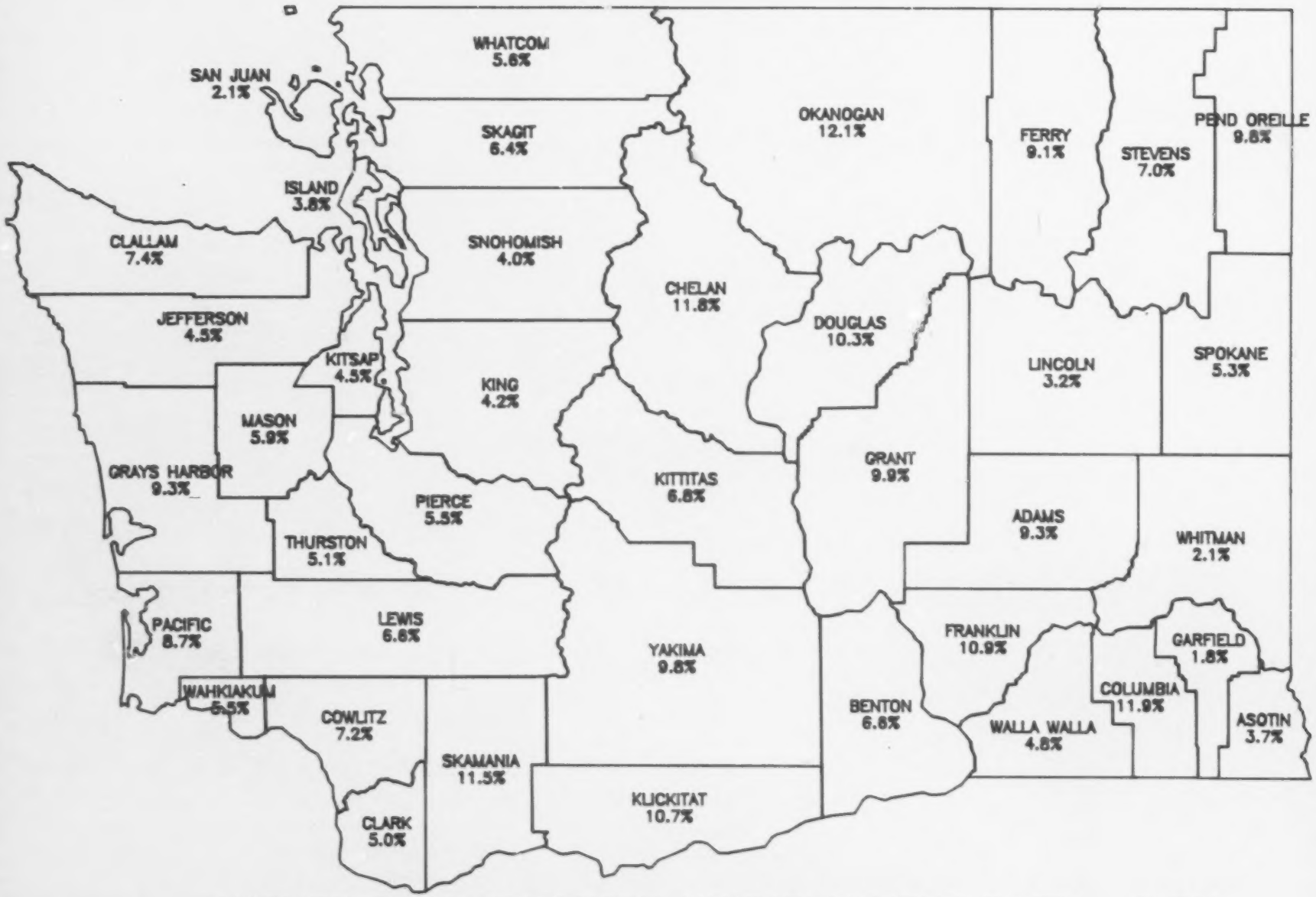
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

DATE 10/3/89
Benchmark: 1988

	AUGUST 1989 PRELIMINARY 1/				JULY 1989 REVISED 1/				AUGUST 1988 REVISED 1/			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,422,800	2,293,300	129,500	5.3	2,433,800	2,293,400	140,400	5.8	2,321,800	2,183,500	138,300	6.0
Bellingham MSA	60,900	57,500	3,400	5.6	61,700	57,800	3,900	6.3	59,600	55,700	3,900	6.5
Bremerton MSA	77,200	73,700	3,500	4.5	78,000	74,100	3,900	5.0	77,100	73,000	4,100	5.3
Olympia MSA	77,800	73,800	4,000	5.1	78,900	74,300	4,600	5.8	75,400	70,800	4,600	6.1
Seattle PMSA	1,094,200	1,049,100	45,100	4.1	1,091,600	1,041,800	49,800	4.6	1,028,700	979,900	48,800	4.7
King County 2/	866,700	830,700	36,000	4.2	864,400	824,900	39,500	4.6	814,400	775,900	38,500	4.7
Snohomish County 2/	227,500	218,400	9,100	4.0	227,200	216,900	10,300	4.5	214,300	204,000	10,300	4.8
Spokane MSA	168,300	159,400	8,900	5.3	168,700	158,700	10,000	5.9	164,100	154,500	9,600	5.9
Tacoma PMSA	253,600	239,700	13,900	5.5	254,100	238,800	15,300	6.0	242,000	227,200	14,800	6.1
Tri-Cities MSA	69,900	64,600	5,300	7.6	71,600	66,100	5,500	7.7	68,500	62,700	5,800	8.5
Benton County 2/	53,400	49,900	3,500	6.6	55,000	51,100	3,900	7.1	52,500	48,400	4,100	7.8
Franklin County 2/	16,500	14,700	1,800	10.9	16,600	15,000	1,600	9.6	15,900	14,300	1,600	10.1
Vancouver PMSA	120,800	114,700	6,100	5.0	121,500	114,700	6,800	5.6	117,100	110,700	6,400	5.5
Yakima MSA	99,600	89,800	9,800	9.8	100,300	90,100	10,200	10.2	97,700	87,600	10,100	10.3
Adams	7,240	6,570	670	9.3	7,290	6,290	1,000	13.7	7,120	6,500	620	8.7
Asotin	9,880	9,510	370	3.7	9,750	9,370	380	3.9	9,330	8,860	470	5.0
Clallam	23,060	21,360	1,700	7.4	23,180	21,390	1,790	7.7	23,630	22,040	1,590	6.7
Columbia	1,590	1,400	190	11.9	1,650	1,410	240	14.5	1,630	1,420	210	12.9
Cowlitz	36,130	33,520	2,610	7.2	36,770	33,930	2,840	7.7	35,540	33,070	2,470	6.9
Ferry	3,170	2,880	290	9.1	3,180	2,860	320	10.1	3,020	2,710	310	10.3
Garfield	1,100	1,080	20	1.8	1,150	1,120	30	2.6	1,120	1,090	30	2.7
Grant	26,440	23,810	2,630	9.9	26,830	24,170	2,660	9.9	26,480	23,790	2,690	10.2
Grays Harbor	24,750	22,460	2,290	9.3	25,310	23,000	2,310	9.1	25,410	23,190	2,220	8.7
Island	21,160	20,350	810	3.8	20,700	19,840	860	4.2	19,840	18,950	890	4.5
Jefferson	8,520	8,140	380	4.5	8,530	8,110	420	4.9	8,530	8,070	460	5.4
Kittitas	11,310	10,540	770	6.8	11,210	10,250	960	8.6	11,220	10,340	880	7.8
Klickitat	8,500	7,590	910	10.7	8,590	7,710	880	10.2	8,370	7,460	910	10.9
Lewis	25,400	23,730	1,670	6.6	25,710	23,800	1,910	7.4	25,020	23,060	1,960	7.8
Lincoln	4,650	4,500	150	3.2	4,750	4,570	180	3.8	4,660	4,500	160	3.4
Mason	15,210	14,320	890	5.9	15,480	14,490	990	6.4	13,500	12,610	890	6.6
Okanogan	15,560	13,670	1,890	12.1	17,230	15,540	1,690	9.8	15,350	13,290	2,060	13.4
Pacific	7,680	7,010	670	8.7	7,960	7,270	690	8.7	7,600	7,020	580	7.6
Pend Oreille	3,570	3,220	350	9.8	3,680	3,250	430	11.7	3,480	3,110	370	10.6
San Juan	6,590	6,450	140	2.1	6,500	6,330	170	2.6	6,530	6,360	170	2.6
Skagit	37,470	35,080	2,390	6.4	38,140	35,490	2,650	6.9	35,150	32,660	2,490	7.1
Skamania	2,520	2,230	290	11.5	2,470	2,170	300	12.1	2,230	1,910	320	14.3
Stevens	12,520	11,640	880	7.0	12,560	11,540	1,020	8.1	12,080	11,250	830	6.9
Wahkiakum	1,270	1,200	70	5.5	1,260	1,190	70	5.6	1,340	1,230	110	8.2
Walla Walla	23,720	22,570	1,150	4.8	24,280	22,950	1,330	5.5	23,360	21,990	1,370	5.9
Wenatchee Labor Area	42,630	37,830	4,800	11.3	44,820	41,040	3,780	8.4	42,320	37,680	4,640	11.0
Chelan County 2/	28,710	25,330	3,380	11.8	30,300	27,480	2,820	9.3	28,510	25,230	3,280	11.5
Douglas County 2/	13,930	12,500	1,430	10.3	14,520	13,560	960	6.6	13,810	12,450	1,360	9.8
Whitman	18,860	18,460	400	2.1	18,140	17,760	380	2.1	17,900	17,370	530	3.0

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data.
2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding



AUGUST 1989 STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE = 5.3%

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Prel Aug Production Workers/ Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Aug-89	Jul-89	Aug-88	Aug-89	Jul-89	Aug-88	Aug-89	Jul-89	Aug-88
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES†	219,855	$497.35	$503.71	$465.31	40.6	40.2	39.4	$12.25	$12.53	$11.81
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products	36,442	$443.51	$453.57	$389.06	38.6	38.8	36.6	$11.49	$11.69	$10.63
Primary Metal Industries	10,523	$533.83	$533.37	$538.82	42.1	41.8	42.9	$12.68	$12.76	$12.56
Fabricated Metal Products	9,522	$488.84	$503.89	$450.15	40.5	40.9	40.3	$12.07	$12.32	$11.17
Machinery	22,465	$374.22	$370.63	$367.60	38.5	37.4	39.4	$9.72	$9.91	$9.33
Food and Kindred Products	27,958	$362.74	$380.63	$353.25	39.6	37.5	37.7	$9.16	$10.15	$9.37
Chemical and Allied Products	4,108	$616.41	$610.55	$588.24	40.5	40.3	38.7	$15.22	$15.15	$15.20
Transportation Equipment	60,707	$644.01	$646.05	$601.38	43.9	43.8	42.5	$14.67	$14.75	$14.15
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	86,510	$619.88	$627.38	$595.83	37.5	37.5	37.1	$16.53	$16.73	$16.06
Wholesale and Retail Trade	316,532	$325.62	$335.24	$307.13	33.5	34.0	32.5	$9.72	$9.86	$9.45
(does not include eating & drinking establishments)										

†Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not exactly reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages". While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiations of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.